

# BOROUGH OF SALE



## REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1959



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor, Leslie G. G. G. G.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the state of the health and the sanitary circumstances within the Borough during the year 1959.

The summer of the year 1959 will be remembered as the best summer for many years. It was hot and it was dry. The heat precluded the use of domestic fires so that it was possible to determine the amount of atmospheric pollution attributable to industry from the daily readings of the apparatus used to determine the state of atmospheric pollution. This industrial base line has been most useful, because it has been possible to determine fairly accurately, and to confirm findings elsewhere in the country, that the domestic chimney is without doubt the main contribution to atmospheric pollution due to visible pollutants. It is possible to have clean air and it is to be hoped that patient research will enable measures to be taken to ensure pure air also.

Fortunately there was no shortage of water in the district during the hot summer months, for which credit must again be given to the foresight of the Manchester City Waterworks Committee, who incidentally, continue to provide the inhabitants of the Borough with an adequate and pure supply of wholesome water.

The opening of three institutions, two in Sale, and one in Cheadle, in the course of the year, will be of considerable benefit to certain sections of the population. The extension at High Lee House, Broad Road, was opened on the 15th May, 1959 and will provide extra places for old people, the Ashton-upon-Mersey Maternity Home was opened on the 3rd June, and the Day Hospital at the Cheadle Royal Hospital was opened on the 6th August.

Caring for the needs of old people who are unable to look after themselves and who are not receiving care and attention from others continues to present an increasing problem. There are times when it appears that the children or younger relatives of old people in distress are not taking a share in the care of their elders, but more often than not it is found on investigation that their own family commitments or ill health make it virtually impossible for them to look after their ailing fathers or mothers. In fact, in some instances it is amazing how they have managed to help at all. Suitable accommodation and staff fall far short of the demand, and of course there are the difficult cases urgently in need of admission who refuse to accept a bed which has been hardly fought to get.

The Day Hospital at the Cheadle Royal Hospital provides the facilities and advantages of a mental hospital without the necessity to be an in-patient. Patients can be referred to the Day Hospital by a consultant psychiatrist for investigation and treatment, and at the same time they can be kept occupied in making simple objects, such as paper hats.

The introduction on the 1st October, of the Chiropody Service provided by the Cheshire County Council will benefit those classes of people eligible to partake of the service, namely old people, handicapped persons and expectant mothers, who could not otherwise pay for treatment.

The Mental Health Bill received Royal Assent on the 29th July, thereby introducing a revolution in the treatment of those suffering from mental illness. The new Act is the culmination of endeavour and effort to obtain recognition that mental illness is not so far divorced from physical illness, that there can be certain types of mentally ill persons who cannot benefit from hospital treatment and who would be better cared for outside the hospital service. Local Health Authorities will take over the care of many persons now in mental hospitals as part of the swing of opinion towards the community care of such persons.

Further progress was made towards the completion of the slum clearance programme by the Council, making four clearance areas in the course of the year involving 33 houses in all. These clearance areas go a long way towards the completion of the Council's Slum clearance programme, in fact there may be only one small group of houses left in the town to be the subject of a clearance area.

The Council took a very big step towards cleaner air when it made the 'Borough of Sale No. 1, Smoke Control Order, 1959', on the 3rd November. The Order will affect about 2,500 houses in an area of 868 acres on the west side of the town. There is no doubt that the domestic chimneys pouring out smoke from coal fires make a big contribution to the amount of atmospheric pollution because the smoke is discharged only a very short distance above ground level and being relatively cold it tends to sink towards the ground where it is not easily dispersed by winds.

The future life of the refuse tip on Dane Road has been the subject of several discussions during the year. The Council owns land at the present site extending from Dane Road northwards to the banks of the River Mersey. The Mersey River Board is anxious to acquire most of the land on which tipping has not taken place to form a flood basin to relieve the pressure and amount of water in the river in times of flood. The proposed eastern by-pass road also crosses the land on which there has been no tipping so that altogether the amount of land available will be drastically reduced and the life of the tip will be considerably shortened to probably about six more years. A new site will have to be found and be ready for use by that time.



For some years past the population in the borough has increased by about 1,000 persons and this year has been no exception. In fact the increase has been 1,110 persons. There were 879 births, 77 more than last year and 511 deaths compared with 573 in 1958. The birth rate was 18.08 per thousand of the population (16.5 per thousand for England and Wales) and the death rate per thousand of the population was 11.75 compared with 11.6 for the whole country.

Vascular lesions in the central nervous system, that is bleeding from ruptured blood vessels in the brain or clotting of the blood in the same blood vessels, continue to be the major cause of death accounting for 16% of all deaths, closely followed by deaths due to disease of the coronary arteries.

57 male deaths	=	21.1% of all male deaths	} due to all types of cancer.
36 female deaths	=	16.5% of all female deaths	
33 male deaths	=	16.5% of all male deaths	} vascular lesions of the nervous system.
51 female deaths	=	21.0% of all female deaths	
52 male deaths	=	19.3% of all male deaths	} coronary disease
17 female deaths	=	7.0% of all female deaths	

Deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and to coronary artery disease strike most heavily in the 45 to 64 year old age groups. Male deaths predominate and at a most inconvenient age. There is no doubt that heavy cigarette smoking, 20 plus per day, over a period of years is a major factor in the causation of lung cancer and probably to some extent, yet to be determined in the aetiology of coronary artery disease. Research work into the aetiology of these two diseases has been patient and thorough, but it is not yet completed by any means. Thought must be directed to the psychological background of persons who smoke, to ascertain why they smoke. By and large the pipe smoker has a different temperament to the cigarette smoker and in fact cigarette smoking might be an outward manifestation of factors rendering a person more likely to develop these diseases.

There were 631 notifications of infectious disease, measles being responsible for 525. Nearly half of the cases of measles occurred in children who had just commenced school.

Perusal and study of the report will reveal the amount of work done by the Health Department, but no report can really show the work done, the time spent and the journeys made in the course of investigating complaints, inspecting premises and shops etc., which involve, at times, patient listening to persons who are in trouble and need advice. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Norris and the members of the staff for their support during the year, their good work and assistance in preparing this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. GORDON,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE MAYOR

Councillor Mrs. W. M. PHILLIPS, J.P., M.A.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Councillor T. A. HUNTINGTON.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor S. P. HARRIS

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. L. HEATH, Ph.D.

Alderman L. BETHELL

" F. D. GEE, C.A.

" F. B. TAYLOR

Councillor Mrs. M. CAVE

" E. LEE, M.I.E.E.

" W. MUNRO

" S. ORME

" F. W. PARKER

" W. C. PEPLOE

" P. A. A. PEPPER, C.C.

" J. S. ROWLINSON, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.I.C.

" Mrs. L. STOCKDALE

" R. G. TAYLOR

" C. G. WOODWARD

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OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

E. H. GORDON, M. D., D. P. H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. NORRIS, Cert.S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors

T. RENSLOW, Cert.S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

C. P. WEBB, Cert.S.I.B.

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

P. CULSHAW

Clerk.

R. LANDER

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## SECTION A

### Statistical Summary and Social and General Conditions of the Area.

Area ... ..	3,628.5 acres
Population ... ..	49,090
(Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid - 1959)	
Houses - Numer of habitable dwellings at end of 1959 ...	16,605
Housing density - Average number of dwellings per acre	4.58
Size of household - Average number of persons per house	2.95
Rateable value of district (As at 31st December, 1959)	£620,274
Income of a penny rate (financial year 1959-60) ... ..	£2,574

Sale is a pleasant residential borough, situated  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Manchester, astride the main road to Chester and North Wales. There are a few light industries within the borough, but the majority of the working population is employed in the neighbouring industrial areas of Broadheath, Trafford Park and Partington, or in the business houses of Manchester.

During the period 1934 to 1939 there was considerable residential development almost 3,000 houses being built. About 90% of these were for private owners, and this has resulted in a fairly high standard of housing in the area. Since the war this residential development has been resumed, 3,647 houses having been built; over half of these have been for owner occupiers.

There is one main and several subsidiary shopping centres, and the town is provided with the following publicly owned parks and open spaces for recreational purposes, and two golf courses.

	<u>Area in acres</u>
Worthington Park ... ..	16.14
Ashton Park ... ..	13.68
Walton Park ... ..	12.55
Priory Gardens ... ..	3.17
Brooklands Rest Park ... ..	1.12
Northenden Road Little Park ... ..	0.62

							<u>Area in acres</u>
Lonsdale Rest Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20
Clarendon Crescent Playing Fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.68
Crossford Bridge Recreation Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.63
Sale Moor Cricket Ground ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.73
Kelsall Street Children's Playground ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.33
Harley Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.23
Moorside Lawn Tennis Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.83
Walkden Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.50
Woodiwiss Farm Playing Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.57
Moor Nook	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.93
Cecil Avenue Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.41
Altrincham/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50
Manchester/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.66
Dalebrook Road - Brook Reservation	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.16
Ashbourne Crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37
Carrington Lane Island Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21
Fairy Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26
North Parade Island Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Overton Crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.64
Chapel Road Rest Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90
Eastway Rest Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Springfield Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Brayton Avenue Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Dawlish Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Gratrix Lane Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40
Frodway Island Site	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
Tavistock Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
Bodmin Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21

TABLE I  
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>						<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	420	435	855
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	24
Total	...	...	...	...	...	433	446	879
Live birth rate per 1,000 Population						...	...	17.9
Live birth rate per 1,000 Population (Multiplied by comparability factor)						...	...	18.08
Live birth rate per 1,000 Population for England & Wales						...	...	16.5
<u>Stillbirths</u>								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths						...	...	29.8
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 Population						...	...	0.55
Total live and stillbirths						...	...	906
<u>Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)</u>								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	19
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total)						...	...	22.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate)						...	...	21.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)						...	...	41.6
NeoNatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)						...	...	18.2
Maternal deaths						...	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births						...	...	Nil

DEATHS

						269	242	511
Death rate per 1,000 Population						...	...	10.4
Death rate per 1,000 Population (Multiplied by comparability factor)						...	...	11.752
Death rate per 1,000 Population for England and Wales						...	...	11.6



TABLE II  
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over	All Ages
ALL CAUSES	M	14	2	1	2	17	85	71	71	269
	F	6	1	-	3	8	38	58	128	242
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	1	11	5	4	21
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	-	-	1	1	3	11	12	2	30
	F	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	8	22
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	3	-	-	-	1	10	4	15	33
	F	-	-	-	-	1	8	17	25	51
18. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	6
19. Coronary Disease angina	M	-	-	-	-	5	27	9	11	52
	F	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	10	17
20. Other heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	1	5	10	13	29
	F	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	36	51
21. Other circulatory disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	7	18
	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	21
22. Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	M	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	8	16
	F	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	6



TABLE II Cont'd.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & over	All ages
24.	Bronchitis	M	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	8
		F	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	M	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
		F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	M	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
		F	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	M	5	-	-	-	5	5	2	17
		F	4	-	1	1	3	4	11	24
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		F	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
34.	All other accidents	M	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	4
		F	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
35.	Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE III

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	0 -1 hour		- 24 hours		- 1 week		- 2 weeks		- 4 weeks		- 2 mths.		- 6 mths.		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Prematurity	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9
Congenital abnormalities	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Cerebral haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fibrocystic disease of pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Accidental asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

20 children died within the first year of life, and in fact all were less than 6 months old at the time of death. Prematurity remains the main cause of death in this age period, which in Sale this year accounted for one death for every 97 live births. Proper and adequate ante-natal care is the only measure that can be taken to reduce the prematurity death rate. There must be a very close liaison between the general practitioner, the midwife, the patient, and when necessary the maternity hospital, if the number of prematurity deaths are to be reduced.

The congenital abnormalities included three cases of meningoceli with hydrocephalus in two of the cases, one case each of congenital heart lesion and diaphragmatic hernia and one case of multiple congenital abnormality. It is considered by some medical authorities that diagnostic X ray examination of the pelvis in pregnant women is the cause of some cases of congenital abnormalities, and as more knowledge is gained about the possible dangers of X ray radiation there is a trend towards reducing the number of diagnostic X rays of the pelvis.

A five month old child accidentally asphyxiated itself when it buried its head in the mattress.

TABLE IV

## CANCER DEATHS DURING 1959

	Sex and age periods											
	Under 25		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 & over		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lung and bronchus	-	-	1	-	11	2	5	-	4	-	21	2
Stomach	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	3	3	6	7
Breast	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Colon	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	5	3
Ovary	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	4	3
Urinary Bladder	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	1
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	2
Rectum	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	2
Others	2	-	2	-	4	2	4	-	1	4	13	6
Totals	2	-	4	2	26	9	16	11	9	14	57	36



## SECTION B

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

This has been a 'measles' year' with this disease responsible for 525 out of a total of 672 notifications. Measles is not a serious disease but the complications, in the main due to secondary infection, can be serious indeed. The danger of the complications has been very considerably reduced since the introduction of antibiotics, now frequently used as a prophylactic to prevent secondary infection.

It is pleasing to be able to report a further year, making ten years in all, without a case of diphtheria in the borough. Diphtheria immunisation is a classic example of the value of preventive medicine, but it cannot be stressed too often that without immunisation the disease would soon be rampant throughout the country. Diphtheria still occurs as isolated cases in children who have not been immunised against it. It is estimated that about 75% of the children in Sale have been immunised and efforts are continually being made to improve on this figure.

Only 16 cases of whooping cough were notified. This disease can be virtually prevented by immunisation and about 75% of children have been immunised. The percentage protection afforded by prophylaxis is not as good as the figure for diphtheria (practically 100%) but it is nevertheless a most useful protective agent.

Fortunately the number of cases of dysentery dropped from 110 last year to 21 cases this year. It would be impossible to get a true picture of the amount of dysentery in a community because the parents of affected children and adult patients do not always consult their doctor. The unpleasant symptoms soon pass leaving the patient little the worse but still excreting the causative organism in his motions. Or, having seen the full scale follow up consequent upon notification, the neighbouring patients decide that the cure is worse than the disease.

The names of 41 persons were added to the tuberculosis register during the year, one of which was a case of non pulmonary tuberculosis. 43 names were removed from the register leaving 230 names on the register at the end of the year. This disease is now on the wane. Advances in chemotherapy and chest surgery have reduced the incidence of the disease very considerably.



TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(other than tuberculosis) during the year 1959.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases notified</u>	<u>Cases Admitted to Hospital</u>	<u>Total deaths</u>
Measles ... ..	525	-	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	16	-	-
Scarlet Fever ... ..	44	-	-
Pneumonia (Primary or influenzal)	9	-	-
Erysipelas ... ..	1	-	-
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-
Dysentery ... ..	21	-	-
Smallpox ... ..	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	7	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis - Non-paralytic	-	-	-
Food poisoning ... ..	3	-	-
Paratyphoid fever ... ..	3	-	-
Acute infective encephalitis	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	1	-	-
Totals	631	-	-

TABLE VI

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES THE AGE-INCIDENCE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Periods	Scarlet fever	Acute Poliomyelitis paralytic	non-paralytic	Puerperal pyrexia	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Paratyph. fever	Food poisoning	Erysipeloid	Meningococcal infection	Total
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	4
1 -	3	-	-	-	-	4	115	6	-	-	-	-	128
3 -	7	-	-	-	-	2	164	2	-	-	-	-	175
5 -	28	-	-	-	1	8	228	3	1	-	-	-	269
10 -	5	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	14
15 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	12
25 -	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	11
35 -	-	1	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Totals	44	1	-	7	9	16	525	21	3	3	1	1	631

TABLE VII

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASE

	St. Annes	Brooklands	Sale Moor	St. Pauls	St. Johns	St. Martins	St. Marys	Mersey	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	3	2	3	3	8	13	9	3	44
Acute poliomyelitis -									
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	7
Measles	24	77	54	34	97	88	103	48	525
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	1	1	10	2	1	16
Dysentery	1	-	12	-	-	3	-	5	21
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	2	-	1	3	-	9
Totals	29	84	72	42	107	117	122	58	631

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non- Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non- Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24 years	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
35 to 44 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 54 years	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 to 64 years	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Totals	14	8	-	-	6	2	-	-



TABLE IX

ABSTRACT OF ANNUAL FIGURES FROM REGISTER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	<u>M A L E S</u>		<u>F E M A L E S</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
Number on register, 1st January, 1959	116	15	94	7	232
New notifications, 1959	14	-	8	-	22
Restored to register	1	-	-	-	1
Cases brought to notice, otherwise than by formal notification (inward transfers, un-notified cases from death returns)	6	1	11	-	18
Removed from register, deaths, outward transfers, recovered	21	7	13	2	43
Number on register, 31st December, 1959	116	9	100	5	230

## SECTION C

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### Local Health Authority Services

These are provided in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the Cheshire County Council, although there is a degree of local administrative control by the Sale & Lymm Divisional Health Committee. These services are listed, and an account of their working given, in the report of the Divisional Health Committee which is printed as an Appendix to this report.

#### Laboratory Service

The Regional Public Health Laboratory established in the grounds of Monsall Hospital at Manchester carries out most of the bacteriological work for the Borough, and for general practitioners in the area. A collection system has been arranged whereby practitioners in the area can leave specimens at the Health Department; collection is made by the laboratory staff daily. This has enabled reports to be made about six hours earlier than would be possible otherwise. Positive reports are telephoned through from the laboratory.

505 specimens were examined during the year as follows:-

- 17 throat swabs of which 4 were positive for haemolytic streptococci, and 12 revealed heavy growths of yeast.
- 1 nasal swab which was negative for diphtheria
- 3 samples of suspected foodstuffs were examined of which 1 sample of cold beef was positive for staph. aureus.

484 faecal specimens were examined of which:-

- |    |      |          |     |                   |
|----|------|----------|-----|-------------------|
| 90 | were | positive | for | Sh. sonnei.       |
| 21 | "    | "        | "   | S. typhimurium    |
| 11 | "    | "        | "   | S. Heidelberg     |
| 1  | "    | "        | "   | S. Manchester     |
| 20 | "    | "        | "   | S. paratyphoid B. |
| 3  | "    | "        | "   | Staph. aureus.    |

Diagnostic specimens for suspected cases of venereal disease are dealt with at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

#### Hospital and Specialist Services

##### (a) General Hospital Services.

Although general hospital beds are available at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital, the majority of cases are sent to the Altrincham General Hospital or one of the Manchester hospitals.

(b) Infectious diseases.

Cases requiring hospital treatment because of the severity of their illness are admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester, at the request of the general practitioner. Where conditions prevent isolation of the patient at home, arrangements for admission are made through the Health Department.

(c) Smallpox.

Smallpox cases are treated in the Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, transport being provided by the Manchester Ambulance Service.

(d) Maternity cases.

There is a 16 bed maternity ward at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital. Other maternity hospitals are at Altrincham, Bowdon and Manchester.

(e) Venereal diseases.

Treatment clinics are available as follows:-

St. Luke's Clinic. Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester.

(Tel: BLackfriars 0585 - Males; BLackfriars 0093 - Females).

Males: Monday to Friday -	10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Monday and Wednesday -	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday & Friday	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
Saturday -	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Females: Monday and Friday -	10.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Wednesday -	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
Saturday -	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Tel: ARDwick 1311

Males: Monday and Wednesday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
-------------------------------	----------------------

Females: Tuesday and Friday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
-------------------------------	----------------------

Ancoats Hospital Mill Street, Manchester.

(Tel: COLlyhurst 2204)

Males: Monday and Thursday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
------------------------------	----------------------

Females: Thursday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
---------------------	----------------------

Hope Hospital, Pendleton, Salford 6.

Males: Monday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
-----------------	----------------------

Females: Monday -	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
Wednesday -	10.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

(f) Accommodation for elderly and chronic sick

Elderly persons in need of hospital care are admitted to Cranford Lodge, Knutsford and Wythenshawe and Withington Hospitals, Manchester it is always extremely difficult to get accommodation for chronic sick patients, all the hospitals having an extensive waiting list, and all cases are seen at home by the geriatrician before admission.



## SECTION D

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Climatic conditions during 1959.

I am indebted to the Sewage Works Manager for information collected at the meteorological station at the Sewage Works of which the following is a summary.

1959 could be best summed up as warm and sunny. During almost the whole year and the temperatures were above average.

The sunshine record showed a total of 1492 hours, 410 more than in 1958. The rainfall at 20.58 inches was 20.23 inches less than last year and rain fell on 144 days, as compared with 221 in 1958

#### Water supply.

The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department carried out bacteriological examinations on 117 water samples taken at various points on the system supplying water to Sale and the immediately adjoining areas. 3.4% of the samples showed the presence of faecal coliform bacteria derived from 'aftergrowths' in deposits in mains. There is no significance in the few samples with faecal coliform organisms in minimal numbers. The chief chemist states that the 'water supply had been of excellent chemical and bacteriological quality throughout the year'.

#### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Work has continued on the new sewerage scheme and the main trunk sewer has been completed. The new works extensions are well under way and when completed should relieve the flooding which occurs in some parts of the town after heavy rain.

The effluent discharging into the river Mersey has been satisfactory throughout the year.

#### Swimming baths.

The Council have one indoor Bath which is situated in Broad Road. The bath is 75' x 30' and has a capacity of 66,000 gallons. The filtration plant is of modern design and provides a complete change of water every 2½ hours. Floating matter is removed by a scum channel.

Owing to limited dressing accommodation and to reduce the risk of infectious disease in the summer months, a sessional system is in operation thereby restricting the number of bathers in the building at any time and also controlling the length of time which bathers can stay in the water. This system also enables the staff to clean and disinfect the cubicles and dressing rooms after each session.



### Cemeteries.

There is one cemetery at Brooklands owned by the Corporation and occupying an area of 20 acres. The interments in 1959 numbered 285. The cemetery was opened in 1862 under the control of the Burial Board, and it was taken over by the Sale Urban District Council in 1895. There are also two other burial grounds in the town, one at St. Martin's Church and one at the Friends' Meeting House in Park Road.

### Mortuary.

The Mortuary is situated between the Church and Chapel in the cemetery and provides very adequate services for the Borough. There is a refrigerator cabinet to hold six bodies and very good facilities for post mortem examinations have been provided.

The use of the mortuary for coroner's cases is controlled by the police, but the accommodation for bodies pending burial, which can be very necessary for persons living in small overcrowded houses, is under the control of the Cemetery Superintendent.

In all the mortuary was used for the reception of 40 bodies during the year and 36 autopsies were carried out as well as 4 other examinations of bodies. The Rest Chapel was used on 150 occasions.

### Rivers and Streams

The Mersey Rivers Board deals with any matters concerning rivers pollution within the Borough. No occasion has arisen during the year where the Board has had to take action in Sale.

### Closet Accommodation.

The majority of dwelling houses in the district have water closets, but there is a small number of closets of the conservancy type at cottages and farms in the outlying parts of the district. The few pail closets which are left are emptied weekly.

### Storage of petroleum.

48 licences are in operation relating to premises used for the storage of petroleum spirit. During the year all these premises were visited by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

### Hackney Carriages.

Six licences were issued during the year relative to vehicles used for purposes of plying for hire within the Borough.

## Refuse Collection & Disposal

The fleet of vehicles engaged upon refuse collection consists of 5 Fore and Aft Tippers, 1 Karrier, one Dennis and one S & D side loader.

In 1958 the Council decided to adopt a bonus scheme on the refuse collection service. The scheme has worked extremely well and has produced the desired effect, namely a weekly collection of refuse. Throughout the year collections have been consistent, approximately 97% of the premises in the Borough having their refuse cleared weekly. Delays due to Bank Holidays have been prevented by working overtime.

During the year the bulldozer tracks were replaced, and apart from a few minor faults which have occurred, the bulldozer has given satisfactory service whilst being used for refuse disposal at the tip.

The tip was treated regularly during the summer months to prevent insect infestations and constant attention had to be given to the question of rat infestations thereon.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During 1959 the Council considered its policy with regard to domestic smoke and the formulation of Smoke Control Areas.

The first Order which covers almost the whole of the westerly side of the Borough was submitted to the Minister for confirmation in November, 1959.

Since 1953 graphs have been prepared of monthly averages of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations in Sale.

This data has been obtained from the volumetric smoke and SO<sub>2</sub> apparatus which is installed in the Town Hall. It can be observed from the graphs, that pollution of the atmosphere is prominent during the winter months and it has been estimated that atmospheric pollution costs the residents of this Borough approximately half a million pounds per year.

In 1959 the Borough Council played a leading part at the Public Enquiry which was held at Knutsford in November, when objections were raised regarding the installation of three new boilers and one 300 ft. chimney by Messrs. Petrochemicals at their Partington works. This Authority in common with other surrounding Authorities felt that the new extensions would seriously increase the SO<sub>2</sub> pollution in the atmosphere. The Minister's decision was that the extensions be approved with one exception, namely that the chimney stack be highered to 375 feet, so avoiding greater dispersion of the pollution emitted.

# SALVAGE.

The salvage of waste material continued during the year and £1,434 was realised from the sale of such materials

The total weight of salvage collected since 1939 to December, 1959 is 2257 tons, and the income from the sale of these materials £53,601.

## January to December, 1959

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste paper and container waste	194	12	-	-	14	19	4
Rags, etc.		8	3	13	8	12	6
Non-ferrous metals		2	1	17	1	16	6
Ferrous metals		10	2	0	2	13	3
String		3	1	0	1	11	-
	195	17	-	2	£14	33	14 7



SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.  
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Drainage inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
House inspections for defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	836
House inspections for infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Workshops and factory inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Shops Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Food and Drugs Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Slaughterhouse visits for meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Dairies and Distributors of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Petroleum Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Rats and Mice inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Pets Act inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Letters and informal notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Complied with by owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Notices served under Cheshire County Council Act, Section 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Work carried out by Local Authority in default	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk and Dairies Regulations inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR  
UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACT

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
" gutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
" rainwater fallpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" soilpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
" Fireranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" yard walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1



Defective staircases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
" washbasins		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
" pointing and brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
" windows and doors		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
" cold water cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" watercloset compartments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" waterclosets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464
Food stores, (Provision of)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

#### SHOPS AND OFFICES

Under the Shops Act, 1934, and the Public Health Act, 1936 shops and offices where persons are employed must be provided with suitable sanitary accommodation.

#### RATS AND MICE

During the year 212 minor cases of rat infestation and 18 minor cases of mice infestation were investigated. Treatment of the sewers is carried out twice yearly, usually in the Spring and Autumn.

The sewers are treated periodically in accordance with the methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

## Factories and Workshops

1. Inspection of factories, workshops and workplaces, including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector:-

	Number of		
	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	113	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	12	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	6	-	-
	131	-	-

2. Defects found:-

	Number of defects			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:- Insufficient, unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences under Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Orders, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-

SECTION E

HOUSING

18 Corporation bungalows were completed during the year bringing the total number of dwellings owned by the Corporation to 2,080.

During 1959 the Council made the following Clearnace Orders:-

Order No. 1.	43-47 and 51-3 Old Hall Road	-	5 dwelling houses
Order No. 2.	1-15 King Street	-	8 dwelling houses
*Order No. 3.	6-20 and 15-21 Jackson Street	-	12 dwelling houses
Order No. 4.	1-8 Mayfield Terrace	-	8 dwelling houses

\*Subsequently modified by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Undertakings were received from owners that houses would not be used for human habitation in five cases and in two cases the owners gave undertakings to make the houses fit for habitation.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year ended 31st December, 1959, 14 applications have been received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair. 10 Notices of Proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair were served on owners and in 7 cases undertakings were received that the work would be carried out. 7 Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

Housing Statistics.

Total number of new houses completed during the year:-	364
(a) By private enterprise	346
(b) By the Local Authority	18

A. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	77
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1538
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation.	7
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive to those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	70



B.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	40
C.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year	
	(a) proceedings under Sections 9,10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	By owners	1
	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
	(b) proceedings under the Public Health Act:-	
	(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	30
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	By owners	25
	By Local Authority in default of owners	3
	(c) proceedings under Sections 19 and 23 of the Housing Act,1957:-	
	(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
	(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
	(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Undertakings were given by the owners that they would not be used for human habitation	7
	(d) proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act,1957:	
	(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil
	(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
	(e) proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	33



## SECTION F

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Milk Supply

The supervision of milk production is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and local authorities are only responsible for the distribution side of the milk supplies.

Only a small percentage of milk supplied in the Borough is produced locally, the bulk of the supply coming from outside sources.

On the 31st December, 1959 there were 12 dairymen and 47 distributors registered for the sale of milk within the Borough.

28 are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk

45 are licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk

45 are licensed to sell Sterilised Milk.

#### Unsound Food

The following food has been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption:-

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31½ lbs
Cooked meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48½ lbs
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 lbs
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 lbs
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 tins
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 tins
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 pkts
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 tins
Pies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30½ lbs
Creamed Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48½ lbs
Pastes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 tins
Jams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137 lbs
Soft Drink Tablets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 boxes
Savouries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins

During the year 4 complaints were received regarding unsound food or foreign material in foodstuffs, as per the following lists

1. Carrots - tin contained dead fly.
2. Milk - broken glass in bottle.
3. Milk - dirt in bottle
4. Milk - broken glass in bottle

In each case, except case No. 2., when proceedings were instituted and the defendants were fined £5 with costs, the vendor or person responsible was warned that legal proceedings would follow any repetition of such incidents.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1959.

During the year 126 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details of these are given in the following table:-

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent adulteration
FOODS			
Milk	48	1	2.1
Apples, Liquid	1	-	-
Baking Powder	1	1	100.0
Blackcurrant Health Drink	1	-	-
Cakes, cream	1	-	-
Cheese, Gervais	1	-	-
Cheese Snack	1	-	-
Cheese Spread, Buttered	1	-	-
Cheese, Soft	1	-	-
Cinnamon,	1	-	-
Cocktail	1	-	-
Coffee	1	-	-
Coffee & Chicory Essence	1	-	-
Cream of Tartar	1	-	-
Cream, Sterilised	1	-	-
Curry Powder	1	-	-
Flavour, Synthetic	3	-	-
Gelatine	1	-	-
Ginger, Ground	1	-	-
Horseradish Relish	1	-	-
Instant Pudding	1	-	-
Instant Whip	1	-	-
Lemon Curd	1	-	-
Lemon Pie Filling	1	-	-
Lobster Paste	1	-	-
Marzipan	2	-	-
Meat Loaf, Minced	1	-	-
Milk, Evaporated	3	-	-
Mustard	1	-	-
Mustard, French	1	-	-
Nutmeg	1	-	-
Peanut Butter	1	-	-
Peel, Mixed	1	1	100.0
Pepper, White	2	-	-
Raising Powder	1	-	-
Raisins, Stoned	1	-	-

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent adulteration
---------	--------------------	---	--------------------------

Red Cabbage	1	-	-
Rennet, Essence of	2	-	-
Rice	1	-	-
Salt	1	-	-
Sauce	3	-	-
Sausage, Beef	1	-	-
Sausage, Cocktail	1	-	-
Sausage, Pork	1	-	-
Sausage, Tinned	1	-	-
Scone Mix	1	-	-
Scotch Broth	1	-	-
Shrimp Paste	1	-	-
Sild, Norway	1	-	-
Soup	3	-	-
Sponge Cake, Cream Jam	1	1	100.0
Sponge Mix	1	-	-
Sugar	2	-	-
Sweets, Barley Sugar	1	-	-
Toffee, Malted Milk	1	-	-
Tomato Ketchup	1	-	-
Truffles, Buttered Rum	1	-	-
Vegetable & Beef Dinner	1	-	-
Vinegar, Malt	1	-	-
Vinegar, Raspberry	1	-	-
Walnuts, Pickled	1	-	-

TOTAL FOODS	120	4	3.3
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#### DRUGS

Antiseptic lozenges	1	-	-
Aspirin tablets	1	-	-
Bronchial mixture	1	-	-
Codeine Tablets	1	-	-
Geo's linctus pastilles	1	-	-
Indian Brandee	1	-	-

TOTAL DRUGS	6	-	0.0
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TOTAL FOODS AND DRUGS	126	4	3.2
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## MILK

The average composition of the 48 milk samples analysed was as follows, the corresponding figures for the previous four years being given for comparison:-

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Minimum Requirements</u>
Fat %	3.64	3.57	3.61	3.72	3.50	3.00
Non-fatty Solids %	8.65	8.67	8.72	8.72	8.63	8.50
Total Solids %	12.29	12.24	12.33	12.44	12.13	11.50

Of the forty-eight samples analysed only one (2.1 per cent.) was adulterated being deficient of both fat and non-fatty solids.

## PRESERVATIVES

Seventy-six samples were analysed for preservatives. They included:- forty-eight milk, one liquid apples, one blackcurrant health drink, one Gervais cheese, one buttered cheese spread, one soft cheese, one cheese snack, one coffee and chicory essence, one sterilised cream, one gelatine, one lemon curd, one lobster paste, one minced meat loaf, one mixed peel, one stoned raisins, two sauce, one beef sausage, one cocktail sausage, one pork sausage, one shrimp paste, one tinned sausages, one Scotch broth, three soup, two sugar and one tomato ketchup.

## ADULTERATED OR IRREGULAR SAMPLES

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No	Description	Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
449	Milk	40.0% deficient of fat 2.1% deficient of non-fatty solids.	Opened one third pint of school milk. Further samples satisfactory
521	Cream and Jam Sponge	No milk fat in the filling.	Vendor interviewed and agreed to use the word 'cream' solely for confectionery containing milk fat.
545	Baking Powder	11.2% deficient of available carbon dioxide.	Last of very old stock.
537	Mixed Peel	Contained undeclared salt	Importers agreed to declare the presence of salt on the label.

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## MISCELLANEOUS    SAMPLES

One milk bottle containing a crystalline deposit identified as milk protein coagulated and precipitated by bacterial action was submitted under this heading.

### Section 16   -   Food and Drugs Act, 1955

There are 45 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of preserved food and 120 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

### Slaughtering of animals

There are now only three private slaughter houses in the Borough. It has not been necessary to report any contraventions and the quality of the animals killed has been good. The amount of meat slaughtered in the Borough is only a small portion of the meat sold in the town, the bulk of the meat supply being derived from wholesalers in adjoining towns.

<u>Carcases inspected</u>	-	Beasts	-	77
		Pigs	-	32
		Calves	-	10
		Sheep	-	842
				<hr/>
		Total		961
				<hr/>

<u>Condemnations</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Tuberculosis - Beef and Offal and Pork Offal	7	0	17
Diseases other than tuberculosis - Beef and Offal, and Mutton and Offal	2	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	9	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

A N N U A L                      R E P O R T

O F                      T H E

S A L E   &   L Y M M   D I V I S I O N A L   H E A L T H   C O M M I T T E E

1 9 5 9

Divisional Health Office,  
Town Hall,  
Sale.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the Local Health Services for the year 1959.

A Chiropody Service which should be a boon for old people was introduced on the 1st October by the County Council for the benefit of persons over the age of 65 years, handicapped persons and expectant mothers. 73 old people and one handicapped person availed themselves of the service in the first three months of its operation. Treatment is given at the chiropodist's premises or at the person's own home if the patient is housebound. Chiropody treatment has to be authorised by the person's own doctor or by the district nurse.

The death from poliomyelitis of a well known footballer early in the year did more than all the costly local and national publicity to encourage the 16-25 year old age group to have vaccination against poliomyelitis. The poliomyelitis vaccination clinics were literally swamped for several weeks, and then the demand fell off. 8,125 persons were fully vaccinated in Sale and 1,426 in Lymm. It must be remembered that a person has to have three injections to gain the maximum protection against poliomyelitis as well as against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and that record cards have to be made out and kept up to date for each person. The maintenance of correct records of the injections given by general practitioners and the department means a lot of work which is rarely mentioned.

The testing and giving B.C.G. vaccine to 13 and 14 year old school children was carried out in conjunction with the Paediatric Department, Manchester University, and with the Divisional Medical Officers in the Hyde, Stalybridge and Hazel Grove Divisions.

Tenders were received during the year for the building of the new ambulance station at Broadheath in Altrincham. There is no doubt that the new station taking the place of the two depots as at present will further improve the efficiency of the ambulance service as well as providing superior accommodation and facilities for the staff. The purchase of a Stephenson Minuteman Resuscitator at a cost of £140 has been worth while. Several lives have undoubtedly been saved by using this resuscitator which provides artificial respiration with pure oxygen or a mixture of air and oxygen. Its use relieves the ambulance men of tiring work, sometimes in confined spaces and permits them to have the opportunity of assessing the general situation and condition of the patient. The apparatus is particularly useful in cases of coal gas poisoning.



There were several changes in staff during the year. Mr. Davis took up his appointment as the Ambulance Supervisor, Miss Hampson was appointed to replace Mrs. Aldhouse as a clerk in the Divisional Health Office. Miss Hartshorne was appointed Deputy Matron in the Day Nursery in September in place of Miss Blagburn and in December Mrs. de Patoul was appointed Matron in the Day Nursery to replace Mrs. Howitt who left to train as a social worker in the mental health field.

The opening of several institutions in Sale and the neighbouring districts will be of great benefit for the residents in Sale. First, the opening of the extension at High Lee House, Broad Road, Sale in May will provide extra accommodation for old people in need of care and attention. Secondly, the Ashton Maternity Home was opened in June. The maternity beds at the Sale & Brooklands War Memorial Hospital were moved to the new maternity home thereby releasing the bed spaces at that hospital for surgical patients who have been waiting a long time for treatment. Thirdly, the mentally ill will benefit from the opening of the Day Hospital at the Cheadle Royal Hospital in August. Persons in need of investigation and treatment of mental illness may be admitted to the Day Hospital on the recommendation of a psychiatrist and, as its name implies, the patients attend during the day, spending the evening and night hours in their home. The hours of attendance at the Day Hospital are flexible so as to accommodate the patients, in fact a mother could leave her child at school, go in to the Day Hospital and collect her child from school on her way home.

All clinics have been well attended and figures for attendances are generally greater than last year. The sale of proprietary welfare foods showed an increase this year and the distribution of welfare foods showed an increase compared with last year when the figures were lower than in 1957.

The domiciliary midwifery service had about the same number of cases to cope with as last year. There is a great demand for hospital deliveries so much so that the three maternity units in Sale and Altrincham now operate in closer liaison helping each other where possible. Difficult maternity cases are readily found a place in the Withington Hospital or the Park Hospital. Confinement in a hospital or maternity unit is advisable for first babies and for the fourth or more confinements or where the mother is about or over 40 years of age.

The Health Visitor remains the most important type of social worker despite the claims made on behalf of other social workers. Her training as a nurse places her in a position of advantage to recognise departure from health, whether physical or mental, in any member of the family group especially because such illness is often the basic reason for a family to need the help of a social worker. More and more of the Health Visitors time is taken up in the care of old people who do need the most sympathetic handling.

Like the Health Visitor the Home Nurse or District Nurse is spending more time caring for the elderly infirm. As there are more old people alive now than ever before the District Nursing Service has more work to deal with, often trying work too. The work of the District Nurse is foremost in permitting many people to remain in their homes thereby saving the sorely pressed hospital beds for more deserving patients.

The number of children protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus remain about the same as last year. The availability of more poliomyelitis vaccine allowed nearly six times as many persons to be vaccinated compared with last year.

The staff in the division have worked hard during the year but the statistics are unable to give them due credit. Not only have they worked well, they have done so harmoniously and thereby lightened the burden for themselves.

I have to thank all the staff for their support during the year, also the ladies of the Voluntary Committees, and in particular the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,  
E. H. GORDON

Divisional Medical Officer.

SALE AND LYMM DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. W. M. Phillips, M.A., J.P

Deputy Chairman

Councillor Mrs. K. V. I. Horrocks

Representing the Local Health Authority (Cheshire County Council)

County Alderman G. Astbury, J.P.  
County Councillor F. McBirnie  
County Alderman F. D. Gee

County Councillor Mrs. K. J. M. Hughes  
County Councillor P. A. A. Pepper  
County Councillor E. A. Wright

Representing the Sale Borough Council

Alderman R. P. Bannister, LL.B.  
Councillor Mrs. M. Cave  
Councillor H. H. Cunliffe  
Councillor Mrs. M. Dickinson, J.P.  
Councillor H. Jackson

Councillor G. A. O'Brien  
Councillor Mrs. W. M. Phillips, M.A., J.  
Alderman J. G. Steel, B.E.M.  
Councillor Mrs. L. Stockdale  
Councillor C. G. Woodward

Representing Lymm Urban District Council

Councillor Mrs. M. Price

Councillor Mrs. K. V. I. Horrocks

Co-opted Members

Mr. A. C. Bessant  
Mr. S. N. Duguid, J.P., B.Sc.  
Miss E. Hatton  
Mrs. D. King

Miss M. L. McMurtrey  
Mr. P. S. Morrison  
Dr. J. Phillips  
Mrs. D. A. Seagrief

Clerk to the Committee

Mr. Bertram Finch

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DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICE STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

Dr. E. H. Gordon, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Clerk

Mr. W. Willson

Clerical Staff

Miss B. I. Hampson  
Mrs. S. M. Rock  
Miss W. England



REPORT ON THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES  
IN THE DIVISION

WELFARE CENTRES

(a) Mothers' Clinics

There has been a decline in the number of ante natal mothers attending the clinics compared with last year which showed an increase on the preceding year. On an average each woman attended the ante natal clinic six times during her pregnancy.

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total attendances</u>
Ante-natal	181	989
Post-natal	15	18
Dental - pre-natal	8	13
- nursing mothers	5	10
Dentures supplied		4

(b) Child Welfare Clinics

The clinics are well attended, there were 930 new babies seen in the year and altogether there were 14,751 attendances by children under the age of 5 years. All clinics showed an increase over last year except the Sale Moor Clinic.

<u>Clinic Attendances</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Doctors' Consultations</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>		
			<u>0-1</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>2-5</u>
Sale - Chapel Road	282	849	3463	461	253
Sale Moor	165	581	1980	344	244
Raglan Road	161	673	2266	258	108
Brooks' Institute	177	587	2152	280	57
Lymm	<u>145</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>1823</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>611</u>
	<u>930</u>	<u>3357</u>	<u>11684</u>	<u>1794</u>	<u>1273</u>

Specialist Clinics (attendances by children under 5 years of age)

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Ophthalmic - Sale	34	77
- Lymm	5	14
Dental	30	54

Sale of Proprietary Welfare Foods (Sale Moor, Raglan Road and Brooks' Institute Centres)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Stocks bought	£978. 2. 6d.	£1003. 17. 0d.
Total Sales	£1044.19. 9d.	£1133. 4. 3d.

The sales of proprietary food was about £100 above last year at £1133. 4s. 3d and £200 more than in 1957.

(c) Distribution of Ministry of Food Welfare Foods

There was a considerable fall last year in the demand for Welfare Foods compared with the previous year, but this year there has been a greater demand although it is still far short compared with 1957. 57,131 items of Welfare Food were distributed and £250l. 15s. 7d. was received in stamps and cash.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
National Dried Milk	- 12,853 tins	14,574 tins
Cod Liver Oil	- 3,176 bottles	3,076 bottles
Vitamin Tablets	- 3,585 packets	3,906 packets
Orange Juice	- 34,766 bottles	35,575 bottles
Total Items	- 54,380 articles	57,131 articles
Cash and stamps received	- £2,242. 10. 8d.	£250l. 15. 7d.

DAY NURSERY

The Day Nursery fulfils a need in Sale despite a general lessening need throughout the country. The average daily attendance was 30 children of which number 14 were what may be called "permanent residents" because they attended the nursery throughout the year. The other 16 children were new entrants or were admitted for short periods to help tide over emergencies at home.

Number on register 1st January, 1959	-	34
Number admitted during the year	-	46
Number left during the year	-	41
Number on register 31st December, 1959	-	39
Average daily attendance	-	30

14 children were in the nursery throughout the period.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The upward trend in the demand for hospital confinements has continued, also the number of cases when the midwife acted as a maternity nurse (i.e. under the supervision of a medical practitioner). The number of applications for hospital confinement is increasing and far outstrips the number of maternity beds in the area.

<u>Cases Attended</u>	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lymm</u>
As Midwife (i.e. in sole charge)	- 23	22
As Maternity Nurse (i.e. under the supervision of a medical practitioner)	- 90	-
<u>Totals</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>22</u>

## HOME NURSING

There was an increase in Sale of 198 cases dealt with by the Home Nurses compared with last year, and 4 more cases in Lymm. The care of the aged in their own homes is occupying more and more of the Home Nurses' time. Lack of beds in the geriatric units is responsible for the increased work and the Home Nurses are doing a great service for this section of the population who are so often living alone and receiving little or no care from relatives. This type of case presents great problems especially in the winter time when it is more than usually difficult to admit them to the geriatric unit and the ailments affecting the elderly are more prevalent.

	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lymm</u>
Cases attended	602	348
Total visits	6515	6277

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

There is a good demand for preventive measures against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. The figures for the latter are more impressive because it is a disease that is more prevalent and its effects can be seen in the crippled state of the survivors of the disease. But it is becoming abundantly clear that diphtheria would soon become rampant again but for diphtheria immunisation. Parents nowadays rarely see the results of diphtheria, they read about cases in the newspapers but they occur in distant parts of the country. The protection afforded by immunisation against diphtheria is one of the most striking examples of the value of preventive medicine and it must be continued.

	<u>Smallpox</u>				<u>Diphtheria</u>				<u>Whooping Cough</u>	
	<u>Vacc.</u>		<u>Re-Vacc.</u>		<u>Primary Immun.</u>		<u>Re-Immun.</u>		a.	b.
	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.	a.	b.		
Pre-School Children	655	85	2	-	675	94	21	1	699	46
School Children	10	1	3	-	29	1	128	32	5	-
Adults	19	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Totals</u>	684	86	104	1	704	95	149	33	704	46

(a) Sale  
(b) Lymm



## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Lymm</u>
Pre and School Children	6,632	1,088
Over 15	1,202	200
Expectant mothers	<u>291</u>	<u>138</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>8,125</u>	<u>1,426</u>

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The amount of work handled by the ambulance service steadily increases. The merging of the Sale and Altrincham depots is now as nearly fully completed as it can be until such time as the new ambulance station is built at Broadheath. Mr. Davis the new Ambulance Supervisor has introduced new ideas and in general he has been able to make improvements. Ambulances covered almost a quarter of a million miles during the year and carried 35,434 patients, of which about one tenth(3,308) could be classed as emergencies (i.e. accidents, sudden illness, maternity cases).

	<u>Total for year</u>
Mileage	247,476
Journeys	15,787
Patients	35,434
Night Calls	1,485
Average Miles	
per journey	15.7
Average Patients	
per journey	2.2

### Analysis of Cases

Surgical and Medical treatment	31,106
Accidents and emergencies	2,362
Sudden Illness	226
Maternity	720
Midwives Equipment	64
Welfare Food etc.	332
Ineffective and Service Journeys	531
Room to Room	44
House to House	<u>49</u>
	<u>35,434</u>

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

The figures for tuberculosis have remained practically static. The new forms of anti tuberculosis treatment are very effective and the effect of their use in the past few years is beginning to be seen generally throughout the whole country. Besides tuberculosis there is a demand, though small, for welfare service for sufferers of other forms of chronic disease. The various types of nursing equipment available on loan from the Divisional Health Office are in constant use, and convalescent holidays are arranged where it is considered that a recuperative period by the sea or in the hills would be of benefit to a person recovering from an illness treated at home. Where a person in hospital is in need of convalescence then it is the responsibility of the hospital authority to provide it. Four cases were sent on convalescence.

### TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Pulm.</u>	<u>Non Pulm.</u>	<u>Pulm.</u>	<u>Non Pulm.</u>	

#### Sale

On register 1st January, 1959	116	15	94	7	232
Added to register	21	1	19	-	41
Removed from register	21	7	13	2	43
Remaining on register 31st Dec.1959	116	9	100	5	230

#### Lynn

On register 1st January, 1959	16	4	16	2	38
Added to register	2	-	2	-	4
Removed from register	3	-	1	1	5
Remaining on register 31st Dec. 1959	15	4	17	1	37

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The operation of the Home Help Service continues under the same difficulties as in previous years. Despite advertisements in the local papers it is very difficult to get the right sort of women to undertake the work. There are applicants but when they learn the type of work that has to be done many turn the work down, and some do so after periods of a week or less. A lot of the work is with old people where patience, tact and understanding is necessary when dealing with them. This aspect of the work of the Domestic Health Service is responsible for the difficulty in retaining women in the service. There is one full time home help and 15 part time home helps, two of whom give practically full time service. 152 cases had 13,068 hours of service during the year, 54 were maternity cases having full time help, 81 old people had help for a varying number of hours each week as also had 17 cases of sudden illness in the home. The Domestic Help Service offers an excellent opportunity for good work in the community, the type of work that would give practical expression to the desire of a woman to help others in need or in trouble.



## HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education is going on all the time in the clinic and in the home by health visitors, midwives, district nurses, doctors and public health inspectors. Posters and leaflets are extensively used, there are talks devoted mainly to this particular subject but probably most effective of all is the personal word in the course of conversation with the person concerned. Film strips are used in the clinics and if a particular film strip is not available in this area it can generally be borrowed from another division or from the County Health Department.

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

The long-awaited chiropody service for elderly and handicapped persons came into effect on 1st October. The initial rush of applications is still proceeding and the ultimate extent of the service will obviously be far in excess of the figures shown below.

1st October. to 31st December, 1959

PLACE OF TREATMENT	OVER 65		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		EXPECTANT MOTHERS	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	62	76	1	2	NIL	NIL
Home of Patient	10	11	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees:- 72

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees:- 1

## B.C.G. VACCINATION

The B.C.G. vaccination of 13 year old school children provides a very high degree of protection against tuberculosis. The notification rate of new cases of tuberculosis is very small up to the 15th or 16th year after which it rises steeply. The reason for this steep rise is a combination of several factors (a) the physiological bodily changes that occur about this age (puberty) throw a strain upon the body (b) longer working hours whether in factory, office, shop or further education, therefore less time for rest (c) later bed time (d) more opportunity to meet adults carrying



the infection in cinemas, at dances etc. Each factor in itself is small, but a combination of all the factors (which does take place in the 15 - 18 year old age group) is sufficient to lower the resistance against infection.

As no B.C.G. vaccine was given in 1958 two age groups were dealt with this year. The acceptance rate was 57%. This is low despite a letter sent to the parents of all the children in the two age groups. The letter explained the aims and objects of B.C.G. vaccination and urged the parents to avail themselves of the offer. It would appear that some of the parents of these older children leave the decision to the child.

However, 1784 children had the skin test to see whether the child would benefit from B.C.G. vaccination which is of no use in children who have already been infected. There were 306 such children, called positive reactors, amounting to 17% of all the children tested. This percentage of positive reactors compares favourably with other parts of the county and the country as a whole. The positive reactors had chest X-ray examinations and no child was found suffering from the disease.

The 1478 negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccine and re-tested six weeks later when it was found that all vaccinations had been successful.

The procedure for B.C.G. vaccination is as follows. (a) a letter is sent to the parents of every child in the appropriate age group through the school with a request to complete a form of consent and return it to the school. The collected forms are sent by the school to this office (b) lists are prepared for each school and record cards started (c) a programme involving four visits is drawn up for each school (d) a visit is made to the school to skin test those children whose parents have consented (e) 72 hours later the second visit to the school is made to inspect the skin test and if necessary give the B.C.G. vaccine into the skin of the right upper arm (f) six weeks later the third visit is made to repeat the skin test and (g) 72 hours later the test is examined. Each visit to the school also entails an entry on each child's record card.

It will therefore be evident that there is an awful lot of hidden recording to be carried out by the office staff which cannot be done at the time of the school visits where it is often necessary to deal with about 100 children per hour.

## A P P E N D I X

### SUMMARY OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES IN THE SALE AND LYMM DIVISION

Divisional Health Office	- Town Hall, Sale (SALE 2255)
Mothers' Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)	
Ante-natal and post-natal clinic	- Each Wednesday afternoon
Dental Treatment	- Sale Welfare Centre - By appointment.
Infant Welfare Clinics	
Sale Chapel Road Centre	- Each Tuesday & Thursday afternoon.
Sale Moor Centre	- Each Thursday afternoon.
Sale Raglan Road Centre	- Each Tuesday afternoon.
Sale Brooks' Institute Centre	- Each Friday afternoon.
Lymm Welfare Centre	- Each Tuesday afternoon.
Specialist Clinics (Sale Welfare Centre)	
Ophthalmic	- By appointment.
Sunlight	- By appointment.
Day Nursery, Harley Road, Sale.	- Matron: Mrs. E. Howitt (SALE 4627)
Midwives	
Mrs. D. Lindley	- 65 Derbyshire Road South, Sale. SALE 4383
Mrs. M. F. McGrath	- 2 Reading Drive, Sale SALE 2445
Miss J. Pike	- 21 The Crescent, Lymm LYMM 725
Health Visitors	
Miss B. Cunliffe	) Welfare Centre, 70 Chapel Road, Sale. (SALE 1329)
Mrs. E. Heywood	
Mrs. M. Holmes	
Miss M. Saunders	
Miss J. Sidebottom	
Miss F. Govan	- 29 Eagle Brow, Lymm (Lymm 277)
Home Nurses	
Mrs. P. Dutton	- 255 Marsland Rd. Sale (PYRAMID 2019)
Mrs. R. Adams	- 34 Oulton Avenue, Sale. (SALE 8453)
Mrs. J. R. Flood	- 22 Georges Road, Sale. (SALE 7033)
Miss B. Kitchen	- 13 Harcourt Road, Sale. (SALE 5764)
Mrs. A. E. Groucott	- 14A Church Lane, Sale (SALE 4212)
Mrs. W. F. Raad	- 26 Highfield Road, Lymm (Lymm 116)
Mrs. A. B. James	- 61 Star Lane, Lymm. (Lymm 399)
Vaccination and Immunisation Clinics	
Sale Welfare Centre	- Each Friday morning.
Ambulance Stations	
Sale and Altrincham	- Central Control. (Altrincham 3256)
Care and After-Care	- Nursing requisites on application to the Divisional Health Office.
Domestic Help	- On application to the Divisional Health Office.





